Beiterial Correspondence of The Utica Merning Heraid. NEW-ORLEASS, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1855. I have just returned from a slave auction. The more prominent beauties of the "Institution" are perpetually thrusting themselves upon one, "will be, nul he. I as little dreamed, two hours ago, of atsending a "negro suction" as I did of taking a trip to the moon. Let me tell you how it came about: I was sauntering along St. Louis et., (in the "French " part,") when I observed a crowd of negroes, com-posed of men, women and children, marching, under the escort of a white man, toward the St. Louis Hotel. A mement afterward, I observed another gang going in the same direction, and soon after a third.

I had the curiosity to follow them, and as I entered the retunds of the hotel observed, I should presume, no less than one hundred and fifty negroes ranged in front of the different auctioneers stands. Operations had not yet commenced. Fresh "lots" of negroes were constantly coming in, and the various "dealers" were making examinations of the different " articles on exhibition. The immense rotunda—an elegant and most fashionable affair—was througed with spec-

and most inshinable and—was taronged with specnistors, buyers, dealers and lookers-on. Some were
runcking their Havanas—some were taking their
toddits—some were reading their morning papers—
and tome were chattering on politics, the money
wasking to and fro upon their elavated rostrums, like
men who appreciate their importance, and occasionally steaping to answer an inquiry from a cust mer.
The laugh—the joke—the stinging reparts—the sumny
runlis—the cordial raceting of friends—the curricula
actioneers—the elepant nall—the fissh of fashion,
and the atmesphere of gentility pervading the gay
throng—how unlike the horrors of my gloomy imapinings. Yet what amazing callounces:

The clock strikes 12! A change comes over the
spirit of the scene. The batons of the auctioneers,
brought down against the solid marble, act with the
potency of magic upon the babbling throng. Four
auctioneers, in four several sections of the Rotunda,
beamering away with frightful volubility, and still
core frightful jesticulation, at four several parcels of
human—chattela. These four gentlemen are shouting at the top of their votoce, alternately in French
and English, as if each made a point of striving to
drown the voices of the others. But the gentleman
on my right seems to carry off the honors, both as respects strength of lungs and rapidity of atterance. I
wish dear reader, you were standing nearme, for I can
give you but a very indifferent daguerreotype of the
efforts of this popular stump corate. He is now engaged in hauling upon the "block" a feeble negro
woman, with a sad and sickly countennance. Having
placed her in the proper position, with rather more
expedition than gentleness, with commendable candor
he informs the spectators that "this girl" is also and
if does not therefore warrant her." He salls her,
however, at a low figure—some \$400—and the next
instant her place is supplied by a fine looking, brighteyed young mulatto woman, with an infant, alaunatperfectly white, in her arms. He informs his patrons
that "hi

But I was destined a moment after to witness a far But I was destined a moment after to witness a far sadder, more heart rending scene. A noble looking inhibitowoman was sitting upon a bench holding in her arms two little children—one an infant, and the ether a beautiful bright eyed hittle boy of some seven or eight years. Her face wore a troubled and frightful look, as if she was conscious that some great evil was about to hefall her. When her turn to be sold came, she ascended the platform, the habe in her times and the little boy clinging to her skirts. The antiencer effered to self the "lot" together, but no responsible bids having been made, the mother and little boy were put up separately and sold to separate parties—the one going to Texas and the other to Mississippi. The final separation of the mother and child took place a few minutes afterward. I shall never forget the horror and the agony of that parting. The poor frantic mother begged and implored of "masser" to "buy little Jemmis, too." (and I will do him the justice to say that he was much moved by her appears of conditions of conditions are also were presented as a proper of conditions and the same and moved by her appears of conditions that her accepts were presented to the conditions of conditions and the same and moved by her appears to the same and the same and moved by her appears to the same and the same and moved by her appears to the same and the same and moved by her appears to the same and the same a to "buy little Jemmie, too," (and I will do him the justice to say that he was much moved by her appeals,) and when she found that her appeals were in vain, she burst forth into the most frantic wails that ever despair gave utterance to. At last mother and chid were forcibly separated and hurriod off, to see each other no more on earth. My heart is not adamant, and I executed with more than former andor a system that could even permit such fiendish atrocities.

Thus I saw with my own, even thus had.

that could even permit such fiendish streeties.

Thus I saw with my own eyes—thus had I thrust upon me almost—two of the most detestable and horable features of the slave system—the sale of beautiel young women to lustful male owners, and the foreble separation of parents from their offspring. These things have been grossly denied by Northern prints and Northern clergy. That they are exceptional I believe to be true; but that they are exceptional I believe to be true; but that they are toker ated in any civilized or Christian community, is a sad commentary upon the humanity of the are.

And these seems in the Rotunda of the most fash-

in any civ fixed or Christian community, is a sad commentary upon the humanity of the age.

And these scenes in the Rotunda of the most fashionable hotel in the city! The air is soft and balmy, and the day is as beautiful as ever gladdened the heart of man. The golden sumshine, streaming through the crystal dome, bathes the spacious hall in a flood of radiance. Above, around this mart of human souls, a gay and gliddy throng sre holding joyous revelry. The great hotel is thronged with weatth and beauty, and the music of plano and guitar are blending with the still sweeter music of glad voices. Above the din of the hot and dusty street, and above the hearser din of the mart below, is heard the load laugh and heartful glee of the apostlee of pleasure. Gay equipages are drawing up before the stately pile and "fair women and brave men" are proudly disappearing through its portais to swell the throng. Within these sumptuous halls—amid that gay and gleeful throng—amid that flash of beauty, fashion and wealth, where so many splendors are gathered together—who would dream that under the same broaddome, and in the effulgence of the same golden sunlight—crime, and sin, and despair, were holding high revel? Who would dream that the former drew their sustemence from the latter?

Well, well: the scene draws its own moral. Life is made up of startling contrasts. Splendor and misery, by and sorrow, magnificence and beggary, march were side by side. If one wears the crown, some other num wear the cross. Wherever the sun shines, there also treeps the specter shadow. It is, after all, better to suffer the gloom of the shadow than be without the sunshine.

Nota BENE.—The place I have above described, I

Nota BENE.—The place I have above described, I should have before mentioned, is the scene of "Uncle Tom" sale after the death of St. Clair. Mrs. Stewe has painted it well and faithfully. w.

GREAT TIMES IN MINNESOTA -The Governor of GREAT TIMES IN MINNESOTA—The Governer of Minnesota is in a fix. On the assembling of the Legislature, Gov. Gorman refused to deliver his Message, for the reason, as was supposed, that the Constitution made it obligatory immediately thereafter to elect a Public Printer, and the choice of the members, it was understood, was in favor of a paper opposed to his Excellency. Subsequently he consented to send in his Message, and then the Legislature declined to receive it, on the supposed ground that they are expecting a new Governor along to take Gov. Gorman's place. His Message, however, leaked out, and has been printed in all the papers, while, up to the 17th, it had not been delivered officially.

We learn from The Minnesotion of the 10th inst.

We learn from The Minnesotion of the 10th inst. that a man by the name of Collins, an auctioneer, of St. Pauls, called on Gov. Gorman upon business, in the course of which an alterestion ensued between them, which was ended by the Governor knocking Callas down. The Governor has been arrested for Small and hattery. bearlt and hattery.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

KENTUCKY .- George W. Williams, the Temperance candidate for Governor, has written a letter, in which he states that he will hold the nomination un der consideration until about the 1st of Murch.

John Rowan declines being considered as a Do cratic candidate for Governor, for the reason that his wife is a Catholic, and that the prospects of his party might be jeoparded by running. Mr. Rowan how-ever, expresses great pride in the fact that he has no connection with Know-Nothingism, and takes occasion to oppose the principles of the secret political or-

ganization. He further says:

"I frue that I entertain a proper sequent for all religious denominations, although I belong to no church; and God forbid
that I ever only belong to one so maning in chartist as to advocate prescription for opinion sake ?

The Whigs of Boyle Co. propose a Whig State

Convention at Frankfort, April 12, (Henry Clay's birthday,) for the nomination of State officers.

Wiscossis -The joint resolutions from the State Senate, instructing their Members of Congress to oppose any change in the United States Naturalization Laws, was taken up in the Assembly and passed

NORTH CAROLINA .- In the Senate the bill to aid in the erection of a National Monument, on Independence-square, in Raleigh, to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, passed its third reading unanimously. It was a great occasion for the display of eloquence, and it is stated that patriotism was up to 163°. The bill for the extention of the North Carolina Central Railroad was taken up in the House in that State, and the capital stock increased to sixteen hundred thousand dollars. The bill was further amended in some unimportant particulars. The Free Suffrage Bill, which has just passed the Senate of North Carolina, amends the Constitution of the State, so that every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months, immediately pre-ceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Iowa -The Maine Liquor Law, as amended in the Senate, has passed the House by a vote of 35 to 32. The two contested seats in the Legislature have been decided. The House decided is favor of Clark, Republican,) and the Senate in favor of Jordan, (Whig.) The House is decidedly Whig and Anti-Nebraska, and the Senate now stands 16 Anti-Nebraska to 15 Ne-

Michigas.-There are in the State Senate: 9 farmers, 7 merchants, 7 lawyers, 1 physician, 1 machinist, 2 brickmakers, 1 clergyman, and 1 editor. In the House: 38 farmers, 8 merchants, 10 lawyers, 1 fisherman, 1 contractor, 1 various, 1 miller, 1 teacher, 1 carpenter, 1 physician, and 1 hatter.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune Pants, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

The following American artists, residing in Paris, have made application for exhibition:
George P. A. Henly, a hatorical pointing and eight portraits.
Henry P. Hunt, a landscape.
Mis. Emily Brette and son, August Wm. Brette, amateure.
Flowers in water-colors and a bas-relief.
Thomas Princhard Resilter, two pointings.
A. G. Powers, two poutraits representing Youth and Age.
D. P. Walcutt, two patinings.
Wm. P. Bebooks, eight pointings.
I add a circular issued by the Imperial Commission in selection to contribute to the properties of the properties.

in relation to certificates for inventions not patented: in relation to certificates for inventions not patented:

As the Imperial Commission is consumity requested to furnish information in regard to the certificates for inventions not yet patentic percessary to secure the exclusive privilege to the exhibitors they think proper to say, that the objects exhibited must be first shown to have arrived at their destination before such certificate can be granted. It will be six when necessary that the exhibitors, fermish proper of invention, or legal ownership. A certificate of notonicry to that effect from their committee will suffice?

The space allotted in the Palais de l'Industrie and

in the supplementary building to the United States, is 4,186 square yards. The number of exhibitors from the United States, so far inscribed, amounts only to fifty-two. The country will have more Commissioners at the exhibition than articles.

Austria had only 744 exhibitors at London, 1,464 at Munich, while for Feris there are 1,760 inscribed.

An Englishman has invented an electric rifle, which throws 60 balts in a minute a distance of 600 to 700

DISTRESS IN WARREN COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribana.
WARREN COUNTY, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

While from every quarter comes up the cry of hard times, we, in this section, feel the general

depression most emphatically.

The discontinuance of the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad threw out of employment several thousand destitute foreigners, who are dependent upon charity, and the means that the law has provided, for their support. Amid the general depression of all kinds of business, it is utterly impossible for them to obtain employment—gaunt famine starce them in the face. Those that have decent apparai ransack these old hills for miles around, and every door is besieged continually with a throng of famished paupers. Yet they find the inhabitants generous and charitable—for the bump of benevolence is large among the people of the mountainous regions.

This is a lumber region, and no snow to deliver logs. All feel the plaching of the hard times. charity, and the means that the law has provided, for

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS .- The Legislature of SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed, at its last session, a law for the sale of the Public Works of the State, provided they could be sold at a fixed rate. As they were not sold, it is now proposed to reduce the price until a purchaser can be found, and there appears to be a party in the State in favor of getting rid of them at all events. It is now probable that the proposition to sell the Public Works of Ohio will be again agitated at the next sersion of the General Assambly, and we should not be surprised to see it succeed. We would by no means be considered as contending against a sale for the Canals and Roads at their real value. It is better that they should pass out of the hands of the State. They would not only be more profitable in private hands, but would be better administered, and

more useful, consequently, to the public. [Cin. Com. A fugitive slave was at Bangor last week, who said he ran away from his master at Alexandria, Va., be cause he intended to sell him to a Florida planter. A seen of his master, of about his own age, furnished him with money to pay his fare to New-York, and he walked from Portland to Bangor. He estimated his value in Virginia at \$900. The good people of Bangor put him through on the underground railroad for New-Brunswick. re useful, consequently, to the public. [Cin. Com.

First Evening Edition.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK. Sales at the Stock Exchange Tex 30

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Our Agents.

OHIO POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CLEVELAND, (Ohio.) Jan. 27, 1855. The appearance of the communication in Tuz-TRIPUSE, making known the existence of the Order of "Know-Somethings," had the effect on the

"Cayennes" of a masked battery suddenly opened on an assaulting column. They were not prepared for this flank-fire, and are in much tribulation how to silence it before it becomes strong enough to conquer them. In the previous contests of the Know-Nothings, they have had the advantage of firing on their foe from an unseen ambush, but now they have an

and who enters their camp and enlists their bravest and purest soldlers to fight, not nativistic but freedom's battles. The Cayennes may have seen Sam, but they have not seen the beginning of the end of the tew Order of League of Freedom.

The Grand Freedom the Know Nothing Order

The Grand I resident of the Know Nothing Order for Ohio, Thomas Spooter, of Cincinnat, natic a visit to Cisveland recently, for the purpose of cating oil on the troubled waters. He assured the members, who met at night to hear his speech, that the Order would be an Anti Slavery institution, and, in fact, sox one at present! He contradicted himself several times, however, before he got through. It slipped out of him that the policy of the Order was to enpress Anti-Slavery agitation. After almitting that fact, he had the hardibood to saliring that more could be done for Freedom in that way than by openly contending for the expressions of Anti-Slavery principles! He concluded his harangue by slandering the character of the "Know Something" Order. It-the dreaming that there were about a hundred of its

the character of the "Know Samething" Order, litthe dreaming that there were about a hundred of its
members present. A few fools swallowed his sophistical trash, but the more intelligent were heartily disgusted with it and blin.

Spooner said, in conversation the next day, to several persons, that the leaders feared only the Reserve;
that if the could be kept quiet, the Abolition agitation could be kept under in other parts of the Scate;
but that if the Reserve broke loose, the whole Order
in Obio was in peril of blowing to fragments, but he
expressed great confidence that she was too strongly
outh-bound to the Order, to stir head or foot. His oath-bewad to the Order, to stir head or foot, mission to Northern Ohio was to "pull the wool of the eyes of the Free Soliers." expressed great confidence that she was too strongly cath-bound to the Order, to site head or foot. His mission to Northern Ohio was to "pull the wool over "the eyes of the Free Soilers," as a moment a reflection will show. Contrary to general expectation, he refused to divulge the proceedings of the National Council, held last fall, at Cincinnati. What shall be thought of an Order, whose members are not permitted to know what their representatives have done? The conduct of the Order toward the Republican party of Ohio, is that of the viper in the fable, which stung the breast that warmed it into activity. Last May there was not a can-load of Know Nothings in this State. Those who imported it assured the people that the Order was based on Anti-Slavery principles, and proscribed only Catholica. Tens of thousands sought admission and were initiated; but finding nothing but sterile Nativism, they lequired what was the matter? Where were the Anti-Nebraska planks? Why were adopted Protestant citizens proscribed? They were told to keep quiet and make no noise that would scare new comers, or those seeking admission, that the reason the platform was to contemptible and Anti-Republican was, that the order was a new contrivance: that the leading men in it had had no opportunity to remodel it, but that when the State Convention, after the October elsevition, its platform would be enlarged land lineralized, and made similar to the Republican platform, adopted at the State Convention, after the October also did, its platform would be enlarged land lineralized, and made similar to the Republican platform, adopted at the State Convention, at Glumbas, on the 13th of July; or the New York Saratoga Convention platform. The people were assured everywhere that Natician would be stricken out of the creed, and Anti-Slavery put in, to fill its place. Well, the Grand State Council met at Cincinnati last November. It numbered several hundred members, and was in session the same length of time that Jonah was in the whale's belly—three d

A National Council convened in the same city a few days after the Ohio State Council adjearned. The result of its action was yet mere illiberal, narrow, and Pro-Siavery. The eyes of Anti-Siavery men, after that, began to open. They found they were safe to the Philiatines. An active and general correspondence was at once opened among them throughout the State, and it was resolved to abandon the Know-Nothing quegmire, and fall back on solid Republican ground. And for the purpose of regaining the honest men who had been inveigled into the Know-Nothing trep, the Oeder of "Know Somethings" was founded, as described in a previous communication. The object of the Order is to save the great Republican party from being undermined and destroys!

The platform of the "Know Somethings" was not given correctly in the former article; but I believe the following is an outline of the creed, as agreed upon by the State Council:

by the State Council:

1. Opposition to all forms of tyranny over the mind or body of man.

of man.

2. Neither nature nor the Constitution of our country recognizes the right of man to property in man.

3. Principles and character, and not birth place, are the true standards of qualification for citizenship.

4. No more biave States should be admitted into the Union, and there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servinde, except for the punishment of crime, in any Termory of the United States.

5. Candidates for office must be men of undoubted integrity, and known to be opposed to the agaressing of Popery and Slavery.

Slavery.

6. No eitherent of any foreign power, either political or po-line overclessestic schools be naturalized or parentized to vete.

7. All Federal offices so far as practicable, should be filled by

7. All Federal offices so tar as processes, should be taken by a circular of the propie.
The last plank is as important as any of the others. The patronage of the Executive has become so overshadowing and enormous, that the Federal Government has become little better than a centralized described.

ism.
It is sad to behold the efforts of some of our Anti-It is sad to behold the efforts of some of our Anti-Nebraeka papers to convince their readers that there is no practical difference between the platforms of the Know-Nothings, and that of the Republicans, adopted at Columbus. If the K. N. s are right on the Anti-Slavery issue, why did not their State Countil across the Surely it would not have been derogatory to their dignivies to have engrafted the "center" idea" of the Republican platform upon their creed, even if they had refused to strike out proscription of adopted Protestant citizens. How can sincere Republicans put their trust in an Order that refuses to adopt a single article of their platform, and whose one idea, Nativiam, is narrow, miserable and un-American. But these Editors will find, ere long, that it is impossible to serve two masters and please both. American. But these two masters and please it is impossible to serve two masters and please They will be compelled to support the Republics the Know Nothings—Freedom or Nativism.

They will be compelled to support the Republicans, or the Know Nothings—Freedom or Nativisin.

There is only one heretoisre Anti-Nebraska paper on the Reserve that evinces a disposition to abandon the Anti-Navery cause, and follow after the "Cayennes," and that is The Portage Democrat, edited by a man called Holl—a vacillating, impulsive, uncertain creature, who, for the last three months, has entirely devoted his sheet to libeling and blackgurding The Tringwis, Era, and Cacedand Loader. But his concern has little or no influence with Anti-Slavery men; the honest, intelligent voters of his County are disgusted with his apostacy, albeit, they never had much confidence in his political integrity. I don't think a dozen Auti-Nebraska papers in the State will sustain a Know-Nothing State ticket, if one should be nominated in opposition to the regular Republican ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

CIETY. An interesting debate was carried on through the day and evening of Thursday last upon the general question whether any kind of political action is now possible to an honest and consistent Anti-Slavery man, and, if possible, whether it could be of any avail to save the country from the destruction which Slavery is fast bringing upon it. Among the speakers were Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester, Wm. H. Fish, of Milford, Henry C. Wright, Abby Kelly Foster, Wm. Wells Brown, the Rev. C. E. Hodges, of Watertown, and Wendell Phillips.

The following resolutions, among others, were

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted by the Society:

Whereat. The Rev. Drs. Lord, Adams and Blagden profess to believe that the institution of Chaitel Slavery, as it exists in the country, is sanctioned both by hatural and revealed "ligion" that the slaves are in a desirable condition, kindly cared for and protected by their measure, and requiring nearly cared for and protected by their measure, and requiring nearly cared over them; and that the slavebodies, instead of beneficial expressions and that the slavebodies, instead of beneficial expressions and that the slavebodies, instead of beneficial expressions and in many cases excellent Christians; therefore.

Received, That it is to be deeply regretted that these Reversed Dectors cannot be transferred to southern plantations to fit the plants of those noble spirits in bunday whose apprarations are continually for freedom, and who are only waiting for the first favorable opportunity to assert their manhood, the first favorable opportunity to assert their manhood fight to Canada. autily of injustice, crucity and immorality, are examples of the zero, and in many cases excellent Christians; therefore, Resolved, That it is to be deeply regretted that those Kevrered Dector cannot be transferred to continue a recontinuelly for freedom, and who are only watter for the first favorable opportunity to assert their manhood, by flight to Canada. Resolved, That an exhibition of these implose vindicators of the sum of all vallaties or the surface block at public ventures.

ANCIENT RELICS AT LAKE SUPERIOR.

OSTONAGON, Monday, Dec. 25, 1854. Some days since, about a mile up the river from this place, where they have been digging out clay with which to make bricks, were found some relice of anti-quity. From an examination of the place, I found a stump of a tree, under which these relies had been discovered. In searching for brick-clay, the workmen had dug through the sand about two feet, and there found the remains of a stump which had grown long years since on the top of a stratu of clay; and, on upturning the roots of this stump, were dissevered many curious ancient implements of peace and war. Three spear-heads were found at perfectly and accurately formed as any of modern manufacture. By the side of them lay two relies, that all here suppose to be the Aczes of the ancients, differing, however, in shape from the modern. With these were also found small stone hammers.

All these implements, excent the hammers, were made of the purest copper, and tempered to a bardness almost equal to steel. There were also fragments of melted copper. The spear-hoods were made to fit. Three spear-heads were found at perfectly and ac-

made of the purest copper, and tempered to a bardness almost equal to steel. There were also fragments of melted copper. The spear-heads were made to fit on weeden handles, and the heads were 12 and 14 inches leng. This region is exceedingly interesting in these antiquarian specimens; nearly all the mineral range is full of ancient pits, whence copper was taken-how many hundreds of years and? And there pits, when opened, are found full of tools, hammers, chips, and other evidences of labor bestowed by other races of men than the Indian.

The miners are proud of the chance to say to the world that they have ancient diggings on their location; the best mines on whole ranges are those that have these socient diggings.

I recently found a copper ring on the shore of the river. It was a ring that must have been made by some of the earliest Jennis that came to this country, two hundred years ago, for it had engraved on it.

I. H. S., the symbol of their profession. It had lain so long in the eard, that it was covered with a smooth green color, like paint, as indeed were all the other curiosities! I have mentioned.

I have made the acquaintance of two persons, who were smeng the earliest for trackers sent out by John Jacob Aster men who have traveled all the northwest territory from these lakes to Hudson's Bay Many of the most curious facts collected, will soon be published in Mr. Bradford's Manage News of this place.

The steamers have stopped running, and the last

Many of the most curious facts collected, will seen be published in Mr. Bradford's Moning News of this place.

The steamers have stopped running, and the last mail we had was brought by Indians from Portage Lake. They started in one of the most violent snowsterms that Lake Superior was ever visited with, and traveled on foot, bearing in turn the two mail bags on their backs. The party consisted of four white men and an Indiana. On their first day's journey it rained, so that their clothes and mail-bags were west through. In the evening, before they encamped, it become so cold that their clothes and blankets were forces stiff, like boards. In this condition, they prepared to make their camp at dark. They did not trust the needwest to eleep for fear of freezing to death, but kept alternately whilsing around the five and gathering wood until the morning, and during all that night the snow fell increasantly. The next day they gathered up their packs and traveled on again, and on the second night stopped at a lag cabin, where they slept confortably. Two days after they arrived at Ontonagon. So you see, thanks to President Pierce's velo of the River and Harbor bill, that it takes us a long time to get a letter from the East in the winter. When they do come they are welcome.

The Ontonagon fitter is frozen ever—and the pressy green island that was, seems nothing now but the and snow—long age the Indians removed their wig wams to the opposite side of the river, to La Pointi.

Next week will the first opportunity to send this letter, when Mr. Carson goes, he has six Indians to take his traps and the mail. They will have to campout, and it will be three weeks before they reach Detroit; and our weeks before you get this latter, and the two numbers of the new paper The Mining News.

The gentlemen here wear long red stockings, very

And the two numbers wear long red stockings, very thick, over their pants—and over their moccasins or similar. The ladies dress in a similar manner and wear heeds instead of bonnets, for the wind is always to the similar manner. owing furiously.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

DETENTION OF A TRAIN OF CARS BY AN ACCIDENT,

-- As the Philadelphia train for New-York (commonly called the "Owl Trein,") was passing a switch on the New-Jersey Railroad, just west of Bergen Hill, at 5 o'clock this morning, the locomotive and two or thr cars were thrown off the track, by the switch being misplaced.

No damage was done, and no person was injured. Mr. Woodruff, Superintendent of the road, was on hand and superintended the transper of passengers to another train for Jersey City, where they arrived with but little delay. At 91 o'clock the cleared, and trains ran rgularly.

THE BIGANT CASE.—Miss Perry, of Schenectady, the putative wife of John H. Livingston, with her mother, came to this city on Saturday afternoon, when a further examination was had in the charges against mother, came to this city on Saturday afternoon, when a further examination was had in the charges against the accused. A most unexpected quietus to the charge of bigsmy was raised when Miss. P. was called to the stand. At first she refused to be sworn, but when told by the justice that the law made it obligatory, she burst into tears, and with stifled votce, confessed that she was not married to the prisoner? The confusion of her aged mother was none the more apparent than was that of the court, the prisoner's wife and several of her friends, who were present. An explanation being asked for, the unfortunate female confessed that Livingston, after becoming intimate with her, had said he was married, but that proceedings had been commenced for a divorce, and that in a few weeks at least the marriage would be declared legally void; that she listened to his persuasion to become his wife in name, though not by law, under promise that when the divorce was obtained, they should be legally united; that they made representations to her mother that they were married, and the fast was recorded so by the prisoner in the family bible. It appears that a few weeks after this intron, she, with the prisoner, removed from Schenectady to a small village in the western part of the State but that the prisoner's indolence compelied her to toil with her needle for their maintenance, and seeing no evidence on his part of a determination to support her, she agreed with him that if he would send her home she needle for their maintenance, and seeing no evidence on his part of a determination to support her, she sgreed with him that if he would send her home she would never, in any event, under any possible contingency, become a witness against him. This he did, and the fact that they were not married was studiously concealed from the knowledge of her family; and it was not until Saturday that the daughter's shame came to the knowledge of her mother. Then the starting truth came like a thunderbolt, completely actounding all present, except the gailty parties. The starting truth came like a thunderbolt, completely astounding all present, except the guilty parties. The charge of bigamy was therefore "quashed." Justice Cole, however, in view of the circumstances in the case, decided to hold Livingston to answer the charge of seduction, under promise of marriage.

Albany Argus.

W. SHAW will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK JANUARY 30.

Arrived.

Second Ebening Edition. Neaport.



TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE WARKETS TO-DAY Terroay, Jan. 20, 1855-2 P. M. Asuxs-There is but little doing in either kind. Pots \$6.75, and Pearls \$7.

Corros-We have no new feature to present to our readers; the demand and supply are alike kinited and prices are firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The domaind for Western and
State Flour is fair, and precedence improved for the
Inter, it being in demand for expert and the trade.
The back Daniel Maloney was launched at Key
West on the width, and would sail for New-Oriestos in The bester kinds are in fair request for the East and

The sales of Western Canal are 4,800 bbls, at \$8.23. @\$8 44 for common to good State; \$8 61@ 80 for Upper Lake, Michigan, Indiana and common to good Obio. Canadian Flour is firmer in price; sales 450 bbls. at \$9 50@ \$9 75, duty paid, and \$8 75@ \$8 87, in bond. Southern Flour is firm and in good demand; sales 1,200 bbls, at \$8 75 @ \$9 25 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c, Rye Flour is quiet but steady, at \$6 050 \$7 57]. Corn Meal is dull, at \$1 62] for Jersey, and \$4 87] for Brandywine. Buckwheat is in good demand, at \$3 75 284 4 100 lb.

WHISKY-Prices are lower and heavy; sales of 150 bbls. at 33c, for Ohio, and 33 c. for Prison. Drudge

bec., time. GRAIN-In the value of Wheat we have no change to notice. The present high prices cheek the domand, and commers buy sparingly. The stock is limited, and the receipts light; sales 750 bushels good White Southern at \$2 22, and 1,000 bushels prime White Michigan at \$2 40. Outs have advanced, and a good demand at 60 @64c, for State and Western. Rye is omiet and nominal at \$1 25 2 \$1 28c.

Corn is heavy, with a light demand for export; sales 25,000 bush. at 96c. for Southern yellow, 97 @ 98c. for Southern white, 95c. for new yellow Jersey,

and 98c. for old round Jersey.
PROVISIONS-The demand for Pork is unainly for the filling of contracts, and is confined to old Mess. New has improved in supply. Sales of old Mess at \$12.50; new do., \$14.18 = \$14.25; new Prime, \$13.12 #\$13 25. Beef is steady and in fair demand; sales of country mess at \$8 50 @ \$11. Repacked Chicago, \$14 50 @\$15; country prime, \$5 50 2 \$7. Lard is heavy at 91 avic. for Western. Butter is firm and in good demand at 18 @ 25c. for State. Cheese is inactive at 91 2 10 lc.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855. The Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, has arrived at this port with one week's later news from Europe—her dates from Liverpool being to Saturday, the 20th inst. The steamship America, from Boston on the 3d

inst, had arrived out, and her advices had imparted a more buoyant tone to the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices closed, on the 19th, at a slight advance over the rates current at the sailing of the Paclic. The sales of the week amounted to 56 000 bales. Mesers Mulligan, Evans & Lempriero quote New-

Orleans middling at 5 3-16d. The advices from Manchester denote no improve-

ment in that market. The previously reported decline in the Breadstuff markets had been overcome, and at the close on Friday, Flour showed an advance of |6 over the rates

current on the 13th.

When we down, but not active, at 2d & bushel above the prices advised per Pacific.

INDIA'S CORN had also slightly improved during the week, and closed at an advance of 6d. & qr.

Consols closed at 91;.

The War news is entirely unimportant. Nothing of a decisive character had occurred before Sevastopol, and the state of affairs was wholly unchanged. Negotiations are still in progress, but nothing is

certainly known respecting them, [The Lines cast of Boston are working with difficulty, but we hope to receive full details of the news in season for publication in our to-morrow morning's issue.]

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

DEATH OF KING KAMEHAMEHA

NEW-ORLEASS, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1853. The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port from San Juan de Nicaragua, with California dates to the 9th inst.

The steamship Uncle Sam arrived at San Juan del

Sud, with \$500,000 in treasure, and 200 passengers.

The Star of the West left San Juan del Norte for New-York with the above treasure, and a majority of the passengers, on the 21st inst.

The Legislature of California had been duly organized, and the 10th inst. fixed for the election of a U.S.

exhibited a fisttering state of affairs.

From the Sandwich Islands we have the important announcement that King Kamehameha died on the 15th Dec., and that his son, Prince Liboliho, had been

declared his successor.

The arrivals at San Francisco from the Atlantic States comprised the ships Challenge, on the 1st, from New York: the Antelope, on the 2d, from New-York the J. W. Falkenberg, on the 4th, from Boston; the schooner Far West, from Baltymore; ship Hornet, on the 9th, from New-York.

Two French frigates arrived at San Francisco on An advance had taken place in Flour, which was

selling at \$15 @ \$15 30 for Gallego and Haxall. WRECK OF THE BARK ARGYLE-FIVE

LIVES LOST. Long Branch, Tuesday, Jan 30, 1855. bark Argyle, of St. John, New-Brunswick,

from Glasgow for New-York, came ashore five miles south of Squan Inlet, on the night of the 28th inst. She lies stern to the beach, and is going to pieces fast, the sea making a clean breach over her. The life saving apparatus is on the beach, but cannot be ren-dered effectual. One man has reached the beach safety; four of her crew and one passenger have been drowned, and five others are clinging to the bowsprit. She is loaded with pig iron.

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH INDIANS. NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1
We are in receipt of Texas date to the 25th is A desperate battle had been fought near Pecos River, between a party of Rangers and some Texas Indians, which resulted in the victory of the former, who killed seven of the Indians and took many pri-

THE BRIG MOLUNKUS ASHORE. THE BRIG MOLUNKUS ASHORE.

The brig Molunkus, Capt Balley, of Eastport, from Havana, for Boston, with a cargo of 400 hhds. of molasses, went ashore on Sunday, on Block Island. The lasses, went ashore to obtain assistance, and while there the vessel got off herself, and was not and while there the vessel got off herself, and was not beard of again until Monday, when she was fell in the color, and the color, a

LATER FROM HAVANA.
CHARLESTON Jan 28, 1805.
The steamship leabella arrived at this port this morning, with Havena and Key West dates to the 7th inst.
The steamship Falcon would leave Havana for New-York about the 7th inst.
The steamship Fi Dorado sailed for Aspinwaii ce

The steemants Fa Dorders' said at Havana. New of stock—the demand for object—as no accumulation i higher than on the 7th lost. River wright prices much a about previous rates. Molecular that the color of a lost in Fredrick to Europe were rather brick, but to Lot United States they were very dad, and build about part.

Excharges dull's to Seet, press on London, and 3 press on New York.

The U. S. steamship Princeton was star.

DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. HUNTER.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan 30, 1855. It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter to Lieut. Hunter, dismosting him from the Naval service of the United States for leaving the Brazil squadron with the brig Balebridge, without leave from the Commander of the squadron.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

BETTALO Tressiay, Jaz. 30, 1853,
A fire broke out at Fort Erie C. W. last night,
about 1 o'clock, by which the engine-house and machine shop at that place, belonging to the Buffalo and
Brantford Kailroad were destroyed, with all their
contents. In the singlic house there were five locamotives. In the singlic house there were five locamotives. The loss is not less than \$60,000, and may
be more. The locamotives were not insured—the
hulldings only partially so. The Buffalo Fire Companies could not cross the river, as, owing to a tremendian snow storm, which was raging, no boats
could come over for them. All efforts proved fraitless to save the property. The fire originated in the
oil room.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAILS, &c. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 18-32.

The New Orleans and and intermed ate mails, as

The New Orleans and and interest into a study and received.

We have dates from Texas to the list.

A Pacific Railwal Company has been organized.

Robert W. Walker was elected President, and a deposit of \$200 000 in spec e is to be made.

The draining house of Messra, R. & D. Mills, near Galvesten, was huned, destroying 600 inde. of sugar Galvesten, was huned, destroying 600 inde. of sugar

XXXIIID. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Jan. 30, 1845.
Mr. JONES (Tenn.) presented a resolution inquiring of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads how much the Collins has of steamers have received up to the present time for freight and passengers. Agreed to
Mr. JOHNSON officed a resolution of inquiry of

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of inquiry of the President: why the funds appropriated for the United States Court in the Western District of Ar-kausas, have not been promptly sent to the United States Marshal of that District? He remarked that he was tired of running after the Departments, and should do so to more. For want of proper transmis-sion this morning, jurors and witnesses in Arkansas have been obliged to sell their certificates at a great discount. The officers through whose negligence this occurs should be promptly dismissed.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1855.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jac. 30, 1855.
BILLS ARPORTED.
To regulate the number of Ballot boxes in New-York. To distribute the National History.
EANS ARPORTS.
The Manhattan, East River, Irving, and Greenwich Savings Banks reports were received.
Mr. BROOKS gave notes of a bill to remove the Bank Department to the City of New-York.

To appoint Commissioners to locate a second Lantic As lum; to incorporate Trustees of the Church Extension Funds of the General Assembly of the Prethyterian Church.

A bill relative to the control of property for religious purposes, is under consideration in Committee.

ASSEMBLY.

The Temperance bill was taken up. The third section, defining in what cases agents may sell, was debated by Mr. BALDWIN—on motion to strike it out. He then withdrew the motion to strike it out. Mr. All KEN moved an amendment, requiring agents to pay \$100 in New York City, and \$50 in the country.

Mr. COLEMAN moved \$500, instead of \$106.

Markets... Reported by Telegraph.

SEW ORLEADS, Jan 77—Our COTTON market was firm today at previous rates. The business amounted to 6 600 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan 27—Our COTTON market has advanced je.
under the influence of the Pacific's advices, with sales to day
of 3 (10 bales. Upland Middling is quoted at \$10.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT-Jan 3) This being the day for returns of process, several causes were called. On metion of the District Attorney a number of articles, imported in different vessels, and send on account of alleged fave involves, were ordered to be forfeited.

DECISIONS.

John N. Cushing at all sat Johen. Boyd et al.—To recover demarrage for eight days, at \$40 per. He ship John N. Cushing chartered to early a care of grain to flavor in Septomber, 1800. Decree for ibeliants in amount.
Johns Athline et al. sat. John J. Hoyd et al.—On claim of a Johns of \$220, alleged to have been due on charter of sain John G. Cesta, which was opposed on the ground of expense in current from the skip not having been ready. Decree for Mears.

B. & Co., respondents.

Mait-Robber Caucht.—On Saturday evening, B. B. Bescom, the ticket seent at Willimantic of the New-London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Company, was arreited for robbing the U. S. mails. Jas. Holbrook, Eeq., the indefatigable special agent of the Post Office Department, has been actively engaged assisted by the postmasters of Hartford and Norwich, in the investigation of the cause of various lesses which have occurred on this route, and on Saturday succeeded in detecting their atthor, and found a mail-key on the person of the robber, and also certain bank bills which were known to have been in the mail which left Hartford by the 12-40 P. M. train for Providence. Great credit is due to Mr. Holbrook for his undiring vigilance; he has devoted himself to this matter for the week past, and the last day of the week growned his efforts with entire success. The robber was brought to Hartford by the evening train from Willimantic, in custody of Mr. Bason, U. S. Marshal for this district, and committed to jail. The robber year used great caution in purioning the money, but the agent was too cunning for him. Any one who expect to get a living by piffering the mail, is advised to go to some part of the country where Holbrook cannot get on his track. [Hartford Courant, 29th.] Mary Robert Caught -On Saturday evening, B.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK JANUARY SA.

Cleared this Forencon. Barks-St. Jago, Fogs. Porland, Russell & Vining; Brilliant, Bulley Key West, Bulloy & Co.
Schonters-L. A. Appleton Taylor, Boston; Pedes, Baker, Wimingston, D. C. Murray, King Jisher, Cook, Aqualilla, P.R., Wim Ingalis, Louisnee, Hudson, Charleston, McCreaty, Mott. & Co.

Arrived.

Ship Cynthia, (of Mobile, Bartiett, San Francisco, Sept. 27, tides and wool to master. Passed Care for S. Ion. 21 crossed the Equator Dec. 30, Dec. 24, int. 3a Star 1st Inst. lat. 4 N. Ion. 40 W., spoke chip Agres, Leefs, hence for San Star 1st Inst. lat. 4 N. Ion. 40 W., spoke chipper ship Harbinger, from Manhia for Sect. 22

N. Ion. 40 W., spoke clipper ship Harbinger, from Mantha for Bosts.

Bosts.

Bosts.

Bark Zidon, (of Luben.) Heyt, Clenforgos Jan. 14, sugarand burnsy to J. F. Afforms & Co.

Bark Jayor, Bennett, Charlesten 5 days, sotton and rice to Dunham & Dimon.

Big Maria, (of Porismouth, N. H.) Bailey, Cape Haytien 19

Big Maria, (of Porismouth, N. H.) Bailey, Cape Haytien 19

days, legrand, & Co. to H. Becker & Graven. Experienced days, legrand, weather in the Guif, ton flying jubboom, split salls, very heavy weather in the Guif ton flying jubboom, split salls, very heavy weather in the Guif ton flying jubboom, split salls, very heavy weather (of Boidant). Warren, Cardense 10 da., molasses to D. Curlis & Co.

Behl. J. H. Boscot, (of Boston.) Perkins, Jeremie 15 days, coffice, ocean and logwood, to master. 29th last, of Great Cardense and to young the second control of the Co.

Sch. Mary Jane, Must, Norfolk 3 days, com to Starges, Clearman & Co.

Sall ED-Ship Henry Clay, Csuikin, Liverpool; brig W.

SAILED-Ship Henry Clay, Csaikin, Liverpool; brig W. T. Dugan, Bartin, Port an Prince.